



1888. TOW READY. 1888.

## CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1888.

With which is incorporated THE CHINA DIRECTORY.

(TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ISSUE),

COMPILED WITH APPENDIX, PLANS, &amp;c., &amp;c.

Price, £10. Post, £10.00. \$5.00.

SMALLER EDITION, 1888, pp. 816. \$3.00.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date, and is again much increased in bulk; it contains descriptive and statistical ACCOUNTS of all DIRECTORIES for HONGKONG—(Hydro). Do. Ladies' Directors. Osaka. Tokyo. Do. Bank Directors. Yokohama. Do. Military Forces. Nippon. MACAO. Hakodate. Vladivostock. CHINA. Pakhoi. Hainan. Goshio. Nitto. Canton. Canton. Swatow. Taku. Tsinan. Tsingtao. Tamsui. Keding. Feochow. Wenchow. Ningpo. Shanghai. Changting. Chinghai. Kuklung. Hawku. Ichung. Chungking. Chefoo. Taku. Tsinan. Do. Arthur. Nanking. CORVI. Sool. Jambas. Fusun. Yuenman. Japan. Nippan. NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS. Communications on editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," or "Editor of business." "The Manager," and not to individuals by name. Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good will. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until notice is given. Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After half hour the supply is limited. TELEPHONE NO. 12.

## INTIMATIONS.

S. WATSON &amp; CO. LIMITED

CHRISTMAS CONFECTIONERY.

JUST RECEIVED.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, CHOCOLATE CREAMS BURNT ALMONDS,

AND SUNDRY SWEETS,

ALSO, ROSE WATER &amp; OTHER CRACKERS IN GREAT VARIETY.

N. W. SEASON'S CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS, CHROMOS OF SWISS AND HOME SCENE.

SUITABLE FOR FRAMING.

NEW ILLUSTRATED PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1887.

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TELEPHONE NO. 12.

THE DAILY PRESS.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 8TH, 1888.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We yesterday published the Shanghai memorial to the Foreign Ministers at Peking on the bonded warehouse question, also a letter by Herr von BRANDT written on behalf of the diplomatic body in reply to a previous representation by the Chamber of Commerce on the same subject. Herr von BRANDT says that before the regulations came into force very strong representations were made to the Taung-li Yamén as to the desirability of extending the right of bonding to all warehouses. "On the other hand," he says, "the right of the Chinese Government to establish bonded warehouses of their own could not be doubted, and as the only choice left seemed to lie between the adoption of the principle of the port, or a discriminatory one, we have and will continue to stand by the former, although the subject has, on several occasions, been brought under discussion. Meanwhile the trade of the port continues to increase and we trust that in time once established to bring the growing commerce of the port.

With a decided丢tion of trust in the position as it is understood to exist, and not doubting that the appropriate moment arrived for the declaration of bonding, those who would participate in the privilege, the public in Shanghai invested capital in the port, and the Chinese Government, in the hope that an attempt would be made to provide for these structures created for the needs of the port and commerce, a discriminatory scheme was given that the principle emanated in the course of discussion upon the subject would be departed from.

On this the Courier says:

It is the opinion of the editor of the subject is that the Chinese Government, in the decision arrived at in 1883, as to the bonded warehouse question, took place on the Bunds, was nothing more or less than expression of opinion by a foreign power, and that the Chinese Government had no intention of changing it in 1885 and 1887, nor once of great what change, and their understanding, but no intention, not hint was given that the principle emanated in the course of discussion upon the subject would be departed from.

The only case of importance at the Police Court yesterday was that of Bak Chin Sing, who was convicted of snatching a pair of gold ear-rings, value \$30, from a woman in Graham Street, and who sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

The concession of bonded warehouses to the Chinese Government, in the opinion of the editor of the subject, is the best guarantee of the safety of the investments of the Chinese Government.

The following paragraph appears in the last issue of the *Truth*.—The officers of the ill-received *Wasp* have foundered with their ship, there was no court martial to investigate this tragic affair. It seems, however, that the design of the new growths is practically to have the loss of the *Wasp*, and I should like to know why a rigorous inquiry cannot be held into his connection with the construction of that vessel and her sister ships.

The following is the "Orders of the Day" for the Legislative Council this afternoon:

1. First reading of a Bill entitled the Unclaimed Balances Ordinance, 1888.

2. Second reading of the following Bills:—

(a.)—The Vacancy Ordinance, 1888.

(b.)—A Bill to provide for the preservation of copies of books, prints, &amp;c., Hongkong, and for the protection of such books.

3. The Committee on the Bill entitled an Ordinance for the Registration of Imports and Exports.

It is soon (says the *N. C. Daily News*) that the Chinese Government, in the opinion of the editor of the *Truth*, is to all intents and purposes Chinese Government property. "Here then we have a confession that the Chinese Government in conceding what was asked for as a public benefit has taken the opportunity of snatching an advantage for a commercial concern in which it is largely interested. Was the advantage a fair or an unfair one? Most decidedly unfair.

The bonding system was introduced in England, and there was no attempt to establish a Government monopoly, but by foreigners, and the bonding system was introduced in the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa.

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to a proportionate extent. One of them, for instance, started a £200 book, but instead of limiting his transactions about Leith to that sum he laid upwards of £800 against him—and the result was that when the record was made out that he had over £200 to call upon from the public, and something above £600 to pay over. Nearly every metallician in Dunedin and Christchurch took himself in a somewhat similar plight, and the outcome has been that they have called meetings of their betting creditors and offered them compositions ranging from 2s to the £ to 5s in the £ down, and the balance by instalments spread over a twelvemonth.

The two sides of the story and the rest is: How come that it is general practice that metallicians have simultaneously come to make a disastrous smash? We often hear of instances of an individual member of the ring coming to grief through gambling over a horse-race, instead of doing business in a safe footing, and we frequently find the ring hit hard over the victory of a favourite; but never before has practically the whole body of a metallician edition come to the present smash, it is impossible for us to answer this question, and therefore we can only subscribe the excuse which they themselves offer for laying odds on an unlimited extent against a particular horse. Their statement is that many months ago they received an intimation from some sources supposed to be in the service of the Leicheli stable that that horse was "all in" in the New Zealand Cup, and that consequently they could lay any odds they liked against him. Suppose that was to fit for generalizing, this is the tenor of the question then comes in: How far are the book-makers in their present peculiar position entitled to sympathy from the betting public and to leniency from their creditors? To this query we can furnish a reply, and that is that the public, showing their disapprobation of such an unfair device, are laying odds against a horse that, according to the information they were possessed of, would not win, and that they therefore deserve not a particle of either sympathy or leniency.

We hear that some of the book-makers are giving out that they have paid up in full over the New Zealand Cup, but inquiries fail to support this statement. Metallicians seem to be in a bind, but the fact is that they have been enabled to do that only by inducing their creditors to accept a small composition "in full satisfaction of all demands." Surely such transactions should open the eyes of the public to the morality of the turf.

**W. DOBERCK.**  
Hongkong Observatory, 7th February, 1888.  
  
An important discovery is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, "of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and prostration disease." The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable death, and now grows so rapidly that the Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bishop-in-Church Mission, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope."

**COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.**  
TUESDAY, 7th February, 1888.  
  
EXPORT CARGOES.

For steamship *Athenaeum*, sailed on the 29th January.—For London—212 packages tea, 25 packages tea, 2,173 rolls matting, 24 bags waste silk, 30 cases ginger, 78 bags canes, 54 bags paper, 5 cases cigars, and 6 packages tobacco. From Manila—180 bales hemp, and 69 bags cotton, 100 bags raw cotton, 100 bags rice. From Australia—720 bags silver bullion.

For steamship *Tilson*, sailed on the 30th January.—For London—1,110 bales tobacco leaf, and 190 cases cigars.

For steamship *Peshawar*, sailed on the 31st January.—For London—216 lbs. camphor, 22,755 lbs. cedar oil, 5,553 lbs. scented orange pekoe, 19 lbs. raw silk, 90 cases silk stockings, 20 packages sandal, 17 packages matting, and 40 packages sandal. For France—54 bales fine silk, 36 cases silk pieces goods, and 10 bags waste silk. From Manila for London—2,47 bales hemp.

**EXCHANGE.**  
ON LONDON.—  
Telegraphic Transfer ..... 314  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 314  
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ..... 314  
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 314  
Credit, at 4 months' sight ..... 32  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 324  
ON PARIS.—  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 32  
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 40  
ON NEW YORK.—  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 751  
Credits, 60 days' sight ..... 77  
ON BOMBAY.—  
Telegraphic Transfer ..... 2914  
Bank on demand ..... 2914  
ON CALCUTTA.—  
Telegraphic Transfer ..... 2914  
Bank on demand ..... 2914  
ON SHANGHAI.—  
Bank at sight ..... 724  
Private, 30 days' sight ..... 724  
  
Quotations are—

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—155  
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—  
\$373 per share, six div.  
China Trade's Insurance Company's Shares—  
\$66 per share.  
North China Insurance—The 25 per share.  
Yantze River Insurance Association—The 105 per share.  
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—\$200 per share.

On Tsingtao Insurance Company, Limited—  
Ts. 149 per share.

Canton Insurance Office, Limited—\$75 per share, ex div.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—  
\$375 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—  
\$157 per share.

Stratford Marine Insurance Company, Limited—  
\$200 per share, sellers.

Stratford Fire Insurance Company, Limited—  
\$200.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—  
\$75 per cent. prem.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamship Co.'s Shares—\$105 per cent. prem., ex div.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$105 per share.

China Steel Refining Company, Limited—\$157 per share.

Lushun Steel Refining Company, Limited—\$40 per share, nominal.

Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$8 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—  
\$110 per share.

Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—  
\$20 per share.

Perak and Sungai Das Selangor Mining Company, Limited—\$12 per share, sellers.

Perak Sugar Cultivation Company—The 18 per share.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$47 per share.

A. S. Watson & Co. Limited—\$5 per cent. premium.

Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited—\$43 per share.

Sino-Indian Insurance Company, Limited—\$21 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—8 per cent. premium, sales.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—9 per cent. premium, nom. sales.

Chinese Imperial Loan, 1886 E—9 per cent. premium, nom.

**HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.**

(From Messrs. Falconer & Co's Register.)

February 6th.

Barometer—A.M. .... 30.17  
Barometer—P.M. .... 30.15

Thermometer—A.M. .... 54  
Thermometer—P.M. .... 54

Thermometer—A.M. (Wet bulb) .... 54  
Thermometer—P.M. (Wet bulb) .... 54

Thermometer—A.M. (Dry bulb) .... 54  
Thermometer—P.M. (Dry bulb) .... 54

Thermometer—Maximum (over night) .... 54

### CINCH COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

CINCH COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.									
WEATHER		PRESSURE		WIND		TEMPERATURE		WATER	
WEATHER	PRESSURE	WEATHER	PRESSURE	WIND	WEATHER	TEMPERATURE	WEATHER	WATER	WEATHER
Cloudy	30.01	Cloudy	30.01	W. N.E.	Cloudy	54	Cloudy	54	Cloudy
Cloudy	30.14	Cloudy	30.15	N.W.	Cloudy	54	Cloudy	54	Cloudy
Cloudy	30.15	Cloudy	30.15	N.W.	Cloudy	54	Cloudy	54	Cloudy
Cloudy	30.17	Cloudy	30.17	N.W.	Cloudy	54	Cloudy	54	Cloudy
Cloudy	30.29	Cloudy	30.29	N.W.	Cloudy	54	Cloudy	54	Cloudy
Cloudy	30.32	Cloudy	30.32	N.W.	Cloudy	54	Cloudy	54	Cloudy
Cloudy	30.34	Cloudy	30.34	N.W.	Cloudy	54	Cloudy	54	Cloudy
Cloudy	30.35	Cloudy	30.35	N.W.	Cloudy	54	Cloudy	54	Cloudy
Cloudy	30.36	Cloudy	30.36	N.W.	Cloudy	54	Cloudy	54	Cloudy
Cloudy	30.37	Cloudy	30.37	N.W.	Cloudy	54	Cloudy	54	Cloudy
Cloudy	30.38	Cloudy	30.38	N.W.	Cloudy	54	Cloudy	54	Cloudy
Cloudy	30.39	Cloudy	30.39	N.W.	Cloudy	54	Cloudy	54	Cloudy
Cloudy	30.40	Cloudy	30.40	N.W.	Cloudy	54	Cloudy	54	Cloudy
Cloudy	30.41	Cloudy	30.41	N.W.	Cloudy	54	Cloudy	54	Cloudy
Cloudy	30.42	Cloudy	30.42	N.W.	Cloudy	54	Cloudy	54	Cloudy
Cloudy	30.43	Cloudy	30.43	N.W.	Cloudy	54	Cloudy	54	Cloudy
Cloudy	30.44	Cloudy	30.44	N.W.	Cloudy	54	Cloudy	54	Cloudy
Cloudy	30.45	Cloudy	30.45	N.W.	Cloudy	54	Cloudy	54	Cloudy
Cloudy	30.46	Cloudy	30.46	N.W.	Cloudy	54	Cloudy	54	Cloudy
Cloudy	30.47	Cloudy	30.47	N.W.	Cloudy	54	Cloudy	54	Cloudy
Cloudy	30.48	Cloudy	30.48	N.W.	Cloudy	54	Cloudy	54	Cloudy
Cloudy	30.49	Cloudy	30.49	N.W.	Cloudy	54	Cloudy	54	Cloudy
Cloudy	30.50	Cloudy	30.50	N.W.	Cloudy	54	Cloudy	54	Cloudy
Cloudy	30.51	Cloudy	30.51	N.W.	Cloudy	54	Cloudy	54	Cloudy
Cloudy	30.52	Cloudy	30.52	N.W.	Cloudy	54	Cloudy	54	Cloudy
Cloudy	30.53	Cloudy	30.53	N.W.	Cloudy	54	Cloudy	54	Cloudy
Cloudy	30.54	Cloudy	30.54	N.W.	Cloudy	54	Cloudy	54	Cloudy
Cloudy	30.55	Cloudy	30.55	N.W.	Cloudy	54	Cloudy	54	Cloudy
Cloudy	30.56	Cloudy	30.56	N.W.	Cloudy	54	Cloudy	54	Cloudy
Cloudy	30.57	Cloudy	30.57	N.W.	Cloudy	54	Cloudy	54	Cloudy
Cloudy	30.58	Cloudy	30.58	N.W.	Cloudy	54	Cloudy	54	Cloudy
Cloudy	30.59	Cloudy	30.59	N.W.	Cloudy	54	Cloudy	54	Cloudy
Cloudy	30.60	Cloudy	30.60	N.W.	Cloudy	54	Cloudy	54	Cloudy
Cloudy	30.61	Cloudy	30.61	N.W.	Cloudy	54	Cloudy	54	Cloudy
Cloudy	30.62	Cloudy	30.62	N.W.	Cloudy	54	Cloudy	54	Cloudy
Cloudy	30.63	Cloudy	30.63	N.W.	Cloudy	54	Cloudy	54	Cloudy
Cloudy	30.64	Cloudy	30.64	N.W.	Cloudy	54	Cloudy	54	Cloudy
Cloudy	30.65	Cloudy	30.65	N.W.	Cloudy	54	Cloudy	54	Cloudy
Cloudy	30.66	Cloudy	30.66	N.W.	Cloudy	54	Cloudy	54	Cloudy
Cloudy	30.67	Cloudy	30.67	N.W.	Cloudy	54	Cloudy	54	Cloudy
Cloudy	30.68	Cloudy	30.68	N.W.	Cloudy	54	Cloudy	54	Cloudy
Cloudy	30.69	Cloudy	30.69	N.W.	Cloudy	54	Cloudy	54	Cloudy
Cloudy	30.70	Cloudy	30.70	N.W.	Cloudy	54	Cloudy	54	Cloudy
Cloudy	30.71	Cloudy	30.71	N.W.	Cloudy	54	Cloudy	54	Cloudy
Cloudy	30.72	Cloudy	30.72	N.W.	Cloudy	54	Cloudy	54	Cloudy
Cloudy	30.73	Cloudy	30.73	N.W.	Cloudy	54	Cloudy	54	Cloudy
Cloudy	30.74	Cloudy							

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Steamship

"CARDIGANSHIRE"

A. Clark, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports TUESDAY, the 13th inst.

For Freight or Passage apply to

ADAMSON, BELL &amp; CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1888. [272]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Company's Steamship

"ZAFIRO."

Captain Talbot, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 9th inst., at Four P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL &amp; CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1888. [293]

FOR SAIGON.

"PEMPTOS."

Captain Johnson, will be despatched, as above.

TO-MORROW, the 9th inst., at FOUR P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

AH YON &amp; CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1888. [284]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"PALAMED."

Captain Jackson, will be despatched as above

TO-MORROW, the 9th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWINEY, Agents.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1888. [272]

AUSTRALIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG,

COLOMBO, BOMBAY, AIDEN, SUEZ,

PORT SAID, BRINDISI, &amp; TRIPOLI.

(Taking Charge at through routes to CALCUTTA,

MADEIRA, PERSIAN GULF, BLACK SEA,

LEVANT &amp; ADRIATIC PORTS).

THE Company's Steamer

"AMPHITRITE."

Captain L. Leitch, will be despatched as above

TUESDAY, the 10th February, at

NOON.

For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Com-

pany, Praya Central.

O. BACHRACH, Agent.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1888. [15]

FOR NAGASAKI.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha's Steamer

"KUNAMOTO MARU."

Captain Etsuhiko, will be despatched for the

above Port taking Cargoes on through Bills of

Lading to KOBE and YOKOHAMA or on about

the 11th instant.

For Freight apply to the Undersigned.

FOR THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,

Y. FUKUHARA, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1888. [288]

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGA-

SAKI, AND KOBE.

Passing through the INLAND SEA).

TITLE F. &amp; O. S. N. CO. Steamship

"TRIBET."

will leave for the above place on SUNDAY,

the 19th instant, at DAYLIGHT.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1888. [1]

NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, AIDEN, SUEZ,

PORT SAID, TRIESTE, ANTWER-

PENEMEN, AND HAMBURG.

POETS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA,

AND BALTIQUE PORTS;

Also,

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BAL-

TIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,

GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN

PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT

SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS

AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH

BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL

PLACES IN RUSSIA.

ON MONDAY, the 20th day of February,

1888, at 4 P.M., the Company's Steamer

"BRANDISCHWEITZ," Captain H. Böckeler,

and MALES, PASSAGERS SPECIE, and

CARGO will leave this Port as above, CALLING

AT GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be created till NOON,

Cargo will be received Board until 4 P.M.

Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 19th of

February, 1888. (Parcels are not to be sent on

Board; they must be left at the Agency's Of-

fice.) Contents and Value of Packets are

Required.

For Steamer has household Accommodation and

carries a Doctor and Steward.

For Further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS &amp; CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1888. [17]

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

AND OTHER CONNECTING

RAILWAY LINES &amp; STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship

"BATAVIA."

2,553 Tons Register. Wm. Commander, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, and CO.

SINGAPORE, PORT SAID, COLOMBO,

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND

AUSTRALIA.

Also,

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO

THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH

AMERICA, AND EUROPE: VIA THE

OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND

ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING

STEAMERS.

THE Steamer "ORGANIC" will be

despatched for San Francisco, and YOKO-

HAMA, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd February,

at THREE P.M. Connected being made at Yoko-

hama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japa-

na.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to

address in full; and same will be received at the

Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day pre-

vious.

First-class Passes granted as follows—

To Vancouver, ... Miles \$100.00.

To Victoria and San Francisco, ... 175.00.

To all Common Points in Canada, ... 200.00.

To the United States, ... 200.00.

To London, ... 300.00.

To other European Points at proportionate

rates. Special reduced rates granted to Offi-

cers, Army, Navy, Civil Service, and

Imperial Chinese Customs, to be ob-

tained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo de-

signed to Points in the United States, should be

sent to the Company's Office addressed to J. D. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Van-

couver, B.C.

Freight will be received on Board till 4 P.M.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and

should be marked to address in full; and the

same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the

day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight,

apply to

ADAMSON, BELL &amp; CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1888. [18]

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. &amp; O. S. N. CO. Steamship

"CLYDE,"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours

after her arrival with the outward English

Mail.

For Freight, apply to

MELCHERS &amp; CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1888. [18]

FOR LONDON.

THE P. &amp; O. S. N. CO. Steamship

"SENTA,"

will leave here for the above Port,

and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1888. [18]

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES, PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

## NOTICE.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, CO-

LOMO, PONDICHERRY, MADRAS,

CALCUTTA, AIDEN, SUEZ,

PORT SAID, MEDITERRANEAN, AND

BLACK SEA PORTS,

ALEXANDRIA, MARSEILLE, AND

PORTS OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA;

LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX,

DUNKIRK, AND ANTWERP.

THE S. S. L. I. I. American Bark

"THEODORE RUGER."

C. Meyer, Master, will load here for the above

Ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL &amp; CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1887. [157]

FOR NEW YORK.

"PENNSYLVANIA."

Eaton, Master, will load here for the above

Ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

CARLOWITZ &amp; CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1888. [120]

FOR LONDON (DIRECT).

THE 3/3 L. I

# MAIL SUPPLEMENT TO THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8TH, 1888.

## THE REGISTRATION OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN HONGKONG.

Perhaps no better proof of the necessity of the Imports and Exports Registration Bill could be adduced than the ignorance of the character and extent of the trade of Hongkong displayed even by some residents in the colony itself. A writer in the *China Mail*, for instance, compares Hongkong to Clapham Junction, which has attained to the largest amount of concentrated through traffic of any place in the United Kingdom, "but I am not aware," he says, "that any striking benefits have accrued to the neighbourhood in consequence." And so, presumably, he would have people in Europe believe that Hongkong is really only a sort of martinet at Clapham Junction without any trade of its own. This is precisely the idea it is so desirable to dissipate. The same writer shows equal obtuseness with reference to the real object of the Bill. He says:—"The idea of giving a fixt value to the trade of the place, by a parade of figures having reference to merchandise simply passing through, ought not to be countenanced more particularly, as it has been suggested, this is to be done with the view of bolstering up the credit of the Colony and facilitating the raising of future loans." We are sure neither the Chamber of Commerce in recommending the Bill, nor the Government in bringing it forward, had any idea of giving a fictitious value to the trade of the place. The idea is to arrive, as far as possible, at the actual value of the trade of the place. If it be considered that the Bill as drawn will not allow of a sufficiently close discrimination being made between the transit trade and the trade actually transacted in the Colony, it is desirable that it should be amended. What is wanted is an accurate statement of the volume of both trades. The transit trade is undoubtedly very valuable, but as regards the profit made in the Colony itself the trade transacted in it is the more important. We observe that in this year's Whittaker the value of the latter is put down at £20,000,000; Mr. Wombez, in his paper published in connection with the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, puts it at £30,000,000; while others have calculated it at £40,000,000. In the absence of statistics it is impossible to say which estimate is correct, but we incline to the higher of the three. The suggestion that the Bill has been introduced with the object of facilitating the raising of a loan by a parade of figures giving a fictitious value to our trade is almost too absurd to call for notice. It was mentioned in this column a few days ago that the publication of trade statistics would be calculated to raise the credit of the Colony in the money market and so facilitate the raising of funds when the Colony again becomes a borrower. This perfectly legitimate argument is well founded—the sole foundation for the minister's set forth in the columns of our contemporaries on the good faith of the promoters of the Bill.

The Bill, so far as appears, has been introduced, so far as the general ground of the recognised value of statistics. There is no reason to suppose that its promoters—in which term we include both the Chamber of Commerce and the Government—have been influenced by considerations of this or that particular advantage that might accrue from it. In a previous article we endeavoured to show what some of the advantages would be. Even some smugglers need not be afraid of the Bill, for the Chinese Customs will know no more of what goes on than they will be able to learn at the end of the quarter or year from tables giving the aggregate value of merchandise of various descriptions imported and exported. While maintaining that great consideration should be paid to the views of the Chinese community in all matters affecting the Government of the colony we cannot concur that a useful measure should be thrown over in deference to ignorant prejudice which cannot be supported by any argument stronger than vague conjectures of dangers which on examination are found to be manifestly impossible.

## CHINESE VACCINATION.

At times like these the question of the Chinese attitude towards vaccination becomes of more than theoretical importance. Most Europeans are here vaguely known, as correspondents have shown recently in our columns, that the Chinese practise vaccination, but of the way in which they regard it, and the extent to which they employ it, only a very few, and those who may call specialists in the subject, have any real knowledge. Even the late Dr. Williams speaks ("Middle Kingdom," p. 182) of the adoption of vaccination at Canton as being "still limited," and though he admits that "it has been extended over all the Eighteen Provinces, and the Government has given it its sanction and assistance," he adds, "it is chiefly owing to the heedlessness of the people in not avoiding themselves of it in time that it has done no more to lessen the ravages of the disease." Now the best way of ascertaining the views of the Chinese on any particular subject is, as Mr. Gazeys says in the introduction to his "Strange Stories," to allow them to speak for themselves. At the present moment a small pamphlet is being largely distributed—unquestionably as an act of benevolence, for it is distributed gratuitously, by the guilds or clubs at Chaochow, and a copy has come into our hands. Besides an essay on diagnosis it contains a treatise on Vaccination, which we now propose to examine.

The treatise was published originally as far back as 1875, and from the preface we learn that it existed in MS. in 1866. This is in Chinese, written by a friend of the author, and opens with a high-flow, but perhaps not too extravagant, eulogium on vaccination. "Vaccination," he begins, "is to small-pox much as a ford or a bridge across stormy waters. An epidemic may be spreading infection everywhere, but children, not already diseased, can keep in health without the use of medicine." [Here he draws a vivid picture of a child who, being in ill-health at the time, may take the infection, and whom he says, not all the skill of the doctors of old could hope to save.] "The art of vaccination is the triumph of man's skill over heaven!" [Lest this should seem to verge on the impious we may explain that it is in some sort a pun, for "small-pox" becomes in Chinese "heavenly flower" (or efflorescence) and an "epidemic" "heaven's curse."] "The introduction of the lymph by means of a knife resembles the planting of a tree in 10 days; the natural virus is expelled, yet the constitution left unharmed, the child grows and laughs as before, and the anxiety of its parents is removed." It is in truth an excellent way of restoring life to mankind, a subtle remedy for the salvation of the world! Then he introduces his friend the author, one CHANG, whose MS. treatise on vaccination he had perused and now recommends to the reader.

CHANG next appears with his preface dated, he is observed, in June, 1871 in which he states that he has "practised as a vaccinator for more than 20 years, and has studied the subject with so much assiduity and has acquired so intimate an acquaintance with it that in every case of sickness" (presumably sickness connected with vaccination or with small-pox) "that has come under his hands he has been successful in restoring the patient to health." He goes on to remark that "there has hitherto been no book of reference available for prescriptions or treatment. Practitioners learnt the method of vaccination from one another, and depended for their treatment on oral and written directions. In this way, no easy task complete knowledge had been acquired both of the laws governing each detail, and of the distinctive features of virulence or solidity of

the body." [The vast importance of this last discovery—a ready means of diagnosing "small-pox"—is dwelt on later by the author, and forms part of his theory of small-pox.] "In the townships of Haicheng and Chacheng I have vaccinated countless numbers of children, and not only has there never been the least danger of a second eruption, but I have met with the most complete success in every case. The people of Chacheng and Haicheng speak of me far and wide as a man of ability, but unhappily in this world furies too often pass for pearls, and children fall into the hands of illiterate charlatans who know nothing of medical science or of medicine provide themselves with a knife and pose as doctors. In this way occur deaths from vaccination, a second eruption, and other evils." And so the worthy CHANG determines to let a MS. which he has stowed away for some time in his cupboard see the light, "and thus save babies from these cheats and their knives."

His treatise is arranged under several heads, the most interesting of which for our present enquiry is that entitled "Vaccine and small-pox two different things." He observes, "Vaccine has been introduced into China for some few decades only, and it is only within the last thirty years that the practice of vaccinating has prevailed at Chaochow; but there are still some who look on it with suspicion and mistrust." Now here seemed to be the forerunner of a regular Custom law is too hasty to admit of argument. The doctor would not be worked so rigidly as to cause inconvenience to passengers, in support of which it is said, "that the Government should press for penalties in cases where mistakes were made inadvertently during the early working of the Bill." The visit of the master of a junk to the Registration office would not be a great grievance nor cause much delay; reports have already told us of the arrival and clearance of vessels and the import and export manifest could be handed in at the same time. The fear that the Bill would be the forerunner of a regular Custom law is too hasty to admit of argument. The doctor would not be worked so rigidly as to cause inconvenience to passengers, in support of which it is said, "that the Government should press for penalties in cases where mistakes were made inadvertently during the early working of the Bill." The visit of the master of a junk to the Registration office would not be a great grievance nor cause much delay; reports have already told us of the arrival and clearance of vessels and the import and export manifest could be handed in at the same time. The fear that the Bill would be the forerunner of a regular Custom law is too hasty to admit of argument. 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and for a distance of about 15 li to Nau-tau to the north of the character **丁**, all these fall to China. Nau-tau-ho, Chin-ko-ning, Nau-chung-tsun, Yung-tung-ho-tsun, which lie to the south of the frontier line, and also in the chart between the characters **丁** and **壬** to the north-east of Meng-tung-hai-tsun, marked with the character **巳**, fall to Annan. All to the south of these fall to China. Meng-tung-hai-tsun marked **巳** now Chung-shin Ho at its junction with the marked **乙**, the centre of the river shall be the boundary. From **己** to the centre of the **丁** Ho shall form the boundary. Chung-shin, which lies to the west of the river, falls to Annan. From **己** northwards to **辛**, passing Lao-yuan to Pau-shui, shall be equally divided between China and Annan. To the east of Pau-shui, Lao-yuan will fall to Annan, to the west to China, that is, from character **辛** northwards by way of Pau-pao-chin to the centre of Pau-pao and the east bank of the small river which empties the **丁** Ho straight to Kao-mai-pao marked with the map with the character **壬**, and to the east of the Delimitation Commissioners' chart No. 2.

In case No. 3 Yunnan and Annan have boundary, starting from Lao-pe-shui, crosses the **丁** Ho to the point where the Ching-shin River enters the Leng-pao River and marked on the map with the character **甲**, and from **壬**, to the west of China, that is, from character **辛** northwards by way of Pau-pao-chin to the centre of Pau-pao and the east bank of the small river which empties the **丁** Ho straight to Kao-mai-pao marked with the map with the character **壬**, and to the east of the Delimitation Commissioners' chart No. 2.

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Extracts from Hongkong papers:

3rd February.

Leading articles on the necessity of change in policy with regard to Korea. Unhappily, there must be made a reality of the plan, namely, or, as Annan was told by the French, to burn the **丁** Ho and Loo-choo to burn the **丁** Ho and Loo-choo to the **丁** Ho. The Chinese side over Korea will become a thing of the past. The policy of leaving dependent states independent in everything but name did very well once, but will not do now. The better policy is the King-ah and French one of leaving conquered states nominally independent, but making them really subject.

CANTON GOSSIP:

A thief seeing a boy carrying a bundle in a pavilion, pretended to drop something down it, but left the youth some money if he would gather it. As soon as the boy was lowered from the thatch naturally walked off with his bundle and left him there lamenting.

A reward offered for an old picture stolen in the street from the boy who was bringing it home from the shop where it had been sent to be framed.

A prospector very perturbed by the reasonable rain that has at length fallen.

A paragraph in honour of a man who took poison rather than allow herself to be sold to prostitution in San Francisco.

Various tales of love and jealousy.

An elderly lady quite very drunk in the street, and who had been given a drink by a friend.

A flat-top boat found in revenue by an enemy of the proprietors.

Extracts from Peking Gazette:

The Prefect and Magistrates will proceed to the Parade Ground to-morrow to formally welcome the coming spring, and in the next day to beat the buffalo.

Extracts from Hongkong papers:

4th February.

In place of levelling article a Report by the Board of Works in conjunction with the Board of Revenue in a memorial by the Governor of Shantung calling for funds to enable the completion of the works for the diversion of the Yellow River to its old bed. The 600,000 sent at once; the balance was sent £1,200,000, most wait till money can be got up to the Treasury.

Locality news:

There was an extraordinarily large gathering at the ceremony of Welcoming the Spring yesterday. The streets were blocked, and there were some accidents from stone throwing, although it had been strictly prohibited. Two rowdies were arrested, but the threatened disturbance came to nothing.

An act of charity to a blind beggar unable to stand in the severe weather to reach the place at which the official dote was distributed is thought worthy of record.

Some leader dash of the Han dynasty died upon the arrival of the Ming emperor, the Mi-han-dong and another company having their on the roofs of adjoining grottoes. On two occasions parts of walls of the burning grotto fell with a crash; fortunately no one was hurt, though a Chinese man connected with the premises was burnt to death, but was not killed all night afterwards. One foreigner who had got suffocated with smoke while trying to extinguish the fire.

A pirate junk brought in that had been captured by the Kiang-sie during the Viceoy's recent tour of inspection.

Extracts from Peking Gazette and Hongkong and Shanghai papers: The Daily Gazette on account of the Min Department's proclamation by the Mine Department warning firework makers and other consumers of sulphur that they will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law if they continue their present bad habit of smuggling sulphur instead of dealing with the monopolist.

Judgment in money lending case by the Magistrate of Hsiang-pan, in which the magistrate had got bills for about £10,000 the amount of which he said the things to be sought for the bill cancelled and the fines levied to be given to the City Fathers for municipal improvement. M. Constant is printed in full.

LOCAL NEWS:

There was light rain on the 21st and 22nd December, but for three weeks afterwards not a drop more of the wells in the city became dry. On the 29th January there was light rain, on which day the thermometer fell to 35°, falling to 40° at the same night, and yesterday it fell to 17° in the morning and to 46° again.

A gambler's hand was cut off, a man and his wife were beaten, and crazy, but is presumed to have lost a maid and gone mad being given to her.

The kidnapped girl reported to have been recovered some days back has not been recovered, and the reward is still in force.

A card room old woman's clothes had, which nearly leads to a row but for settling the difference with 20 cents.

A gambler's hand of cheating out a finger off his thumb.

A burglar's clerk discovered robbing his master's till but off on the intercession of his master.

A thief caught in the attempt to carry off a coat.

The rate-payers on three streets in the City have determined to suppress the cates chantants in their neighbourhood.

An old man's shuttlecock, a small boy kicked in the stomach.

A host of coolies crowding on board the steamer *Huang-pan* and it is said four were drowned.

The inhabitants in Sun-hu district are organizing for protection against robbers, who infest that part of the country.

A new man-of-war of 1,000 tons, the *Kuang-mei*, arrived at Whampoa, the gunboat having been placed at Canton.

A man unknown dying by the roadside has been posted up to enable his identification.

Extracts from Peking Gazette and from Shanghai and Hongkong papers:

2nd February.

Confirmation of the Constans Convention and Agreement with regard to the frontier line between China and Tonquin.

NEWS AND GOSPEL:

A mad woman tries to set fire to a house in the city; luckily it is extinguished before it has time to catch.

A sweet potato seller accidentally wounds a passer-by who was getting a light at his potato.

The Ching-kuo passage boat pirated at Ching-yuan.

A man dies in an opium den of cold and starvation.

The country being raised on the alarm being given of an attempted gang robbery at Hang-chow, six of the robbers are captured and handed over to the authorities.

A strange occurrence reported from Hsien-pui. Night after night the sound of men fighting and calling out has been heard, but no explanation can be given as to what it is.

Further reports to resist the same events as common lately.

A thief caught stealing shoes in an opium den nearly killed by the incensed master, who fell on him in a body, and the proprietor, who had detected him, has to pay him to go and die elsewhere.

An enquiry into the extirpation of sulphur which sulphur is quiet, viz. the 18th January, it is only a dodge to prevent the Chinese joining in the trial of the *Pau-tah* for the 18th stone. The sulphur is not really sold for the 18th but for every store purchased at that rate 9 stones are sold at 31.36.

A drunken gentleman, repining in the gutter, is relieved of his clothes and has to get home how he can when awakened and sobered by the cold.

Great gathering of the officials at the Viceoy's Yenan, and great concentrations of the seals have sealed up for the New Year Holidays.

Stupendous congratulations offered by deputy to the Governor at Yenan.

The Nanking Magistrate reports that in consideration of a contribution by him to the Public Treasury he had been awarded the decoration of the Peacock's feather.

Extracts from Peking Gazette and Hongkong and Shanghai papers:

Confirmation of reported suicide at Macao. It appears it was an English tea merchant named Ma who committed suicide and not a Portuguese official as stated in a late issue.

Address by Dr. Haoper in regard to the affairs of the arrest of 31 criminals.

List of rewards offered by the **El** Magistrate for the arrest of 31 criminals from \$30 to \$200.

The Daily News gives the following account this instant:

At a quarter past 7 o'clock p.m. on the 20th January the fire bells and the Fire Brigades

brought out for a fire on the French Concession. By the time the fire had raged, the whole of the roof of the China Navigation Company's No. 13 godown facing the French Bund was on fire, and flared up most fiercely, thus causing being suffered on the sides of the structure, and even on the buildings in the Rue des Consuls. The French and the Company were the first to arrive, and the Chinese followed with a long train of steamers. Behind them were the *Victorine* and *North-China Daily News* of the Batavia, that *Bund* was the second to play on the fire. The Fire Float Engine, in charge of the *Montauban*, was the second to go, and the *Lower Hongkong Wharf*, thus though so early on the ground, were the last to arrive.

This action was in direct opposition to the system which they were fully justified in expecting to be adopted, and which was adopted, but with a loss of much time. Behind them were the *Deluge* and *Leviathan*. The Fire Float Engine, in charge of the *Montauban*, was the second to go, and the *Lower Hongkong Wharf*, thus though so early on the ground, were the last to arrive.

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